

- e*¹. A parting in the hairs on the forehead to form a forwardly directed brow-fringe; at least the throat and the inner sides of the limbs not yellow (? in *C. galeritus*).
- f*. Hairs on crown of head short, directed backwards, without median longitudinal parting; no tail-tuft.
- g*. Prevailing colour smoky grey; no yellow on flanks, chest, or belly *Hagenbecki*.
- g*¹. Prevailing colour brown, yellowish on the flanks, chest, and belly. *agilis*.
- f*¹. Hairs on crown of head long, separated by a median longitudinal parting, whence they diverge to the right and left, overlapping the tops of the ears; tail apically tufted *galeritus*.
- a*¹. Hair on summit of head forming an upstanding parietal crest or tuft.
- h*. Skin of face, of hands and feet, and the nails black; prevailing colour of coat also black, though brown or iron-grey in parts *albigena*.
- i*. Whiskers short; a very distinct superciliary fringe.
- k*. Mantle and chest and outer side of legs brown with grey tinge subsp. *albigena*.
- k*¹. No grey tinge in the hairs of the mantle, chest, and outer side of legs, the latter being black subsp. *Johnstoni*.
- i*¹. Whiskers long, partially concealing ears; no superciliary fringe subsp. *Rothschildi*.
- h*¹. Skin of face, nails, and underside of hands and feet flesh-coloured, at least the cheeks, throat, tail, and lower half of legs whitish.
- l*. Arms, body, and thighs black *congius*.
- l*¹. Arms, body, and legs mostly greyish white, the arms and shoulders partly ashy black. . . *Hamlyni*.

XXXIX.—*On some Ethiopian Rhynchota, and Synonymical Notes.* By W. L. DISTANT.

THE following descriptions refer to South-African specimens which I have recently received from various sources. Those from the Transvaal will be subsequently figured in 'Insecta Transvaaliensia.'

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Subfam. PENTATOMINÆ.

Hermolaus Swierstræ, sp. n.

Brownish testaceous, coarsely punctate; head with the punctures on lateral lobes arranged in somewhat longitudinal

series, the central lobe almost impunctate, the outer margins of the lateral lobes narrowly olivaceous; antennæ with the joints 1-3 stramineous, 4-5 darker, first joint not nearly reaching apex of head, second and third subequal in length, shorter than fourth and fifth; pronotum with the lateral margins narrowly ochraceous, levigate on each side, bordered with a dark line, the surface coarsely punctate excepting on a transverse anterior and a central longitudinal, ochraceous, narrow, levigate fascia; scutellum coarsely punctate, transversely wrinkled on anterior area, its lateral and apical margins narrowly ochraceously levigate, with a small ochraceous levigate spot in each basal angle, and with two similar but much smaller spots on basal margin; corium coarsely punctate; connexivum ochraceous, with large black spots; membrano dusky grey; body beneath and legs ochraceous, a broad castaneous fascia near each lateral margin; an abdominal marginal series of small black spots; rostrum reaching the third abdominal segment.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Pretoria (*C. I. Swierstra*, Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

This makes the third described (and the first known Ethiopian) species of the genus, the other two being *H. typicus*, Dist. (S. India), and *H. amurensis*, Horv. (Siberia).

Antestia atrosignata, sp. n.

Pale testaceous, more or less coarsely punctate; lateral and anterior margins and usually anterior disk of pronotum, base, two central longitudinal lines, and apex to scutellum pale ochraceous; two transverse lines on anterior disk of pronotum, two large spots near base and two smaller spots near apex of scutellum, and a longitudinal linear spot on corium, black; membrane black, its apex paler; body beneath ochraceous, thickly punctured with brown; legs dark ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, second and third joints subequal and shorter than fourth and fifth, which are moderately thickened; head rugosely punctate, the lateral margins sinuate; pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins moderately raised and levigate, coarsely punctate, more thickly so behind anterior margin; scutellum with coarse scattered punctures, the base impunctate; corium thickly coarsely punctate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black; sternum with small black outer costal spots.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

Hab. S. Africa; no precise locality (S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

Mr. Péringuey sent me three examples of this distinctly marked species. Its exact locality is yet to be determined.

Subfam. *ASOPINÆ*.

Dorycoris Rutherfordi.

Dorycoris Rutherfordi, Dist. Ent. Month. Mag. (2) iii. p. 187 (1892).

In 'Rhynchota Æthiopica,' t. i. p. 135 (1905), my friend M. Schouteden has placed this species as a synonym of the *Pentatoma miniata*, Westw., which he figures and enumerates as a var. of *Dorycoris pavoninus*, Westw. M. Schouteden writes:—"D. *Rutherfordi* est forma nitidissima, marginibus pronoti vix constrictis, a *D. miniato* tamen, ut videtur, haud distinguenda." So far from this being the case, the species I described as *D. Rutherfordi* differs from Schouteden's figure of *D. miniatus* (lettered as *D. fuscus*, Germ.) in having the head wholly metallic green, basal half of scutellum metallic blue, and a large transverse spot of the same colour on corium on each side of apex of scutellum, the spot extending for little more than half across the corium. It may be correct to regard *D. Rutherfordi* as a colour-variety of *D. pavoninus*, for M. Schouteden has had a large amount of material through his hands, but it is incorrect to refer it to the form he has figured.

Subfam. *TESSARATOMINÆ*.

KAHLAMBA, gen. nov.

Body subovate, flattened above, beneath slightly convex; head elongately subtriangular, about as long as width at base including eyes, lateral lobes much longer than central lobe and meeting beyond it; antenniferous tubercles prominent and placed just in front of the eyes; ocelli placed nearer to eyes than to each other and close to base of head; rostrum just reaching the intermediate coxæ, second joint long but shorter than the remaining joints together; antennæ of five joints, first joint shortest, not reaching more than halfway between basal tubercle and apex of head, second and third joints subequal, shorter than fourth or fifth, the latter longest; pronotum broader at base than at apex, frontal margin straightly truncate except behind eyes, where it is a little convexly upcurved, lateral margins obliquely straight, truncate before scutellum; mesosternum distinctly centrally

carinate; legs unarmed, tarsi with three joints; scutellum much longer than broad, half as long again as broad at base, a little shorter than head and pronotum together; apical angle of corium subacute, not rounded; membrane with a central discal areole and with two of the veins forked near posterior margin; abdomen a little broader than hemelytra from a little beyond base, scarcely wider than base of pronotum.

Allied to *Malgassus*, Horv.

Kahlamba typica, sp. n.

Ochraceous, above coarsely darkly punctate; head with the apex acutely rounded, coarsely darkly punctate, the margins of the central lobe fuscous; pronotum punctate, transversely rugulose, the dark punctures forming some indistinct longitudinal striæ; scutellum darkly punctate, with a central pale, longitudinal, levigate line; corium darkly punctate, the venation pale, prominent, levigate; membrane dark grey; body beneath very finely punctate, the punctures darker and more confluent on head beneath and at lateral margins of sternum; legs somewhat thickly blackly punctate, abdominal spiracles black; apex of rostrum piceous; structural characters as detailed in generic diagnosis.

Long. 13–15 mm.

Hab. Natal; Newcastle (S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

Mr. Péringuey sent me two examples of this species representing a genus belonging to the division *Sepinaria*, Horv., hitherto represented only in Madagascar.

Fam. Coreidæ.

Subfam. *PHYLLMORPHINÆ*.

Pephricus Fryi, sp. n.

Varying in colour from pale creamy white to ochraceous; head above behind eyes (excluding a central longitudinal fascia) black; pronotum centrally opaque, pale ochraceous, the expanded lateral areas creamy white, centrally blackly punctate, the punctures arranged somewhat transversely; abdomen above with scattered black punctures which form a prominent transverse black fascia beyond middle, extending on each side through the principal abdominal lobe, apical abdominal lobes streaked with black at apices, anal prolongations with a central black line; body beneath much punctured with black. In structure the species is allied to *P. fragilis*,

Dist., from which it differs by the non-truncate long concave apices to the two longest abdominal lobes; basal joint of antennæ stoutest and very longly spined, a little longer than second, which is about half as short again as third, fourth joint shortest, incrassate, brownish ochraceous.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Pretoria, Apies River.

A specimen was kindly sent to me by Mr. H. Fry, of Johannesburg, after whom I have named the species.

Fam. Lygæidæ.

Subfam. HETEROGASTRINÆ.

MASOAS, gen. nov.

Subelongate; head a little longer than broad, strongly sinuately narrowed in front of eyes, the anterior lateral margins straight and ridged; antennæ four-jointed, first joint scarcely reaching apex of head and almost as long as second, third and fourth thickened, pilose, third longest; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ, first joint not reaching base of head; eyes projecting a little beyond anterior margin of pronotum, which is about as long as broad at base, a little narrowed anteriorly, centrally transversely impressed; scutellum subtriangular; membrane with several basal cells; anterior femora somewhat strongly thickened, beneath near apex with a distinct spine, followed by a few very small spines, anterior tibiæ a little shorter than the femora.

The incrassated and spined anterior femora, together with the short rostrum, give this genus a resemblance to the Pachygronthinæ; but the basal cells to the membrane prompt its insertion in the Heterogastrinæ.

Masoas transvaaliensis, sp. n.

Head black, coarsely punctate, anterior lateral ridges brownish; antennæ ochraceous, first joint and base of third joint black, fourth joint piceous brown; pronotum black, somewhat sparingly but very coarsely punctate, the anterior margin narrowly ochraceous, four obscure spots on transverse impression, a central longitudinal line behind it, and two spots on basal margin ochraceous; scutellum black, very coarsely punctate, two central spots and the apex ochraceous; corium somewhat coarsely, and on basal two thirds longitudinally, punctate, ochraceous, with two small discal spots and about apical third black, the latter with an apical ochraceous

spot; membrane greyish white; connexivum black, spotted with ochraceous; body beneath black; coxæ and posterior margins of pro- and metasterna ochraceous; legs ochraceous, femora (excluding apices) and bases and apices of tibiæ black; rostrum brownish ochraceous, apex of first joint black, apices of remaining joints pale ochraceous; abdomen with a lateral margin of ochraceous spots.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Pretoria (C. I. Swierstra, Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

TAMASANKA, gen. nov.

Broadly subelongate; head broad, subtriangular, longer than broad, narrowed in front of eyes; ocelli placed near eyes; antennæ four-jointed, first joint robust and reaching apex of head, second and third joints subequal in length, each a little shorter than fourth; rostrum mutilated in type, eyes projecting a little beyond anterior margins of pronotum, which is not longer than broad at base, deflected and narrowed anteriorly, its posterior margin a little sinuate; scutellum broad, subtriangular, about as broad at base as long; corium very slightly laterally ampliate; membrane a little longer than abdomen and with several basal cells; anterior femora incrassate, slightly longer than the anterior tibiæ.

Tamasanka limbata, sp. n.

Head above dark ochraceous, punctate, shaded with piceous at basal margin, ocelli red, eyes black; antennæ ochraceous, extreme bases of first and second joints black, fourth joint brownish; pronotum ochraceous, coarsely punctate, two transverse spots on anterior disk and six spots on posterior margin black; scutellum ochraceous, sparingly coarsely punctate, with nearly basal half black and palely pilose; corium ochraceous, finely punctate and pilose, the lateral margins stramineous and impunctate, and with a narrow transverse black line on apical margin; tegmina dark greyish, paler on lateral margins; body beneath black, somewhat thickly ochraceously pilose, posterior margins of the sternal segments ochraceous; legs ochraceous, femora (excluding bases and apices) and bases and apices of tibiæ dark castaneous.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Pretoria (C. I. Swierstra, Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

Fam. Tingididæ.

Piesma bicolorata, sp. n.

Head and antennæ ochraceous, eyes black; pronotum purplish brown, the anterior margin, two anterior central ridges, and anterior lateral areas stramineous, the latter with two small marginal dark spots; hemelytra pale ochraceous, much spotted with purplish brown except at basal and sutural areas; body beneath (imperfectly seen in carded specimen) stramineous, lateral sternal areas purplish brown, a lateral abdominal segmental series of purplish-brown spots, the legs ochraceous; basal joint of antennæ strongly incrassate, much longer than second, which is short and moderately thickened, third joint longest, fourth longer than second, thickened, pyriform; pronotum thickly and coarsely punctate except on anterior marginal and anterior lateral areas, two lateral central longitudinal carinations not extending behind middle, and on each side of these anteriorly an obliquely transverse foveation; apex of claval area fuscous; veins to sutural area purplish brown.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Pretoria (Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

This species is allied to *P. diluta*, Stål, which I have elsewhere figured*. Mr. Swierstra has sent me a specimen which was taken at Pretoria.

Fam. Reduviidæ.

Cerilocus waterbergensis, sp. n.

Body above black, beneath piceous; head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, rostrum, prosternum, coxæ, and legs sanguineous; antennæ, disks of sternum and abdomen dull ochraceous; connexivum piceous brown; eyes, area of ocelli, and anterior margin of pronotum black; antennæ finely pilose, second and third joints subequal in length; area of the ocelli a little gibbous; pronotum with the anterior angles obtusely prominent, anterior lobe moderately gibbous, posterior lobe with the lateral angles subacute, both lobes centrally longitudinally impressed, the impression reaching neither the anterior nor posterior margin; scutellum prominently foveate at base, the lateral margins broadly ridged, the apex terminating in an upwardly directed spine; corium and tegmina

* Ann. S. Afr. Mus. ii. t. xv. fig. 1.

dull opaque; anterior tibiae and femora (excluding trochanters) of equal length.

Long. 19 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Waterberg (*Zutrzenka*, Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

Fam. Saldidæ.

Genus VALLEROLIA.

Vallerolia, Dist. Faun. B. I., Rhynch. ii, p. 405 (1904).

Leptopus, Berggr. (nec Latr.) Wien. entom. Zeit. xxv. p. 8 (1906);

Reut. Die Klassif. der Capsiden, p. 3 (1905).

The genus *Vallerolia* was founded and placed in the Saldinæ, to which it belongs by possessing only two ocelli, the Leptopinæ possessing three. Bergroth, in some miscellaneous assertions (*suprà*), has strongly declared it to be congeneric with *Leptopus*, Latr., and Reuter (*suprà*) supports this contention in a footnote to a paper defending and advocating his classificatory views on the Capsidæ. As the question has a remote Ethiopian interest it may be referred to here.

In 1878 Costa described a species as *Leptopus assuanensis*, which Reuter redescribed as *L. niloticus* in 1881, and Bergroth once more described as *L. strigipes* in 1891. Both the two latter writers in correcting themselves have sought to add my *Vallerolia Greeni* from Ceylon to the list of synonyms. In describing *Vallerolia* I gave the ocelli as only two in number, and fearing (after perusing the indictments of Bergroth and Reuter) that I might have overlooked a third, I placed the type of the genus under a microscope, and, with these conditions, sought the opinion of Mr. E. E. Austen, the well-known dipterist, and of Mr. E. Waterhouse, an experienced British coleopterist, who were also both satisfied that the number of the ocelli was *two*.

It therefore follows that if *V. Greeni* is really the same species as the synonyms of *Leptopus assuanensis* created by Reuter and Bergroth, it is they who have failed to recognize the proper genus and have placed their synonyms in the wrong subfamily, for *Leptopus* is known as possessing three ocelli, though neither of my critics has alluded to the number of ocelli in his synonymical descriptions.